

HE IS STILL ALIVE.

GENERAL SHERIDAN RESTING SOMEWHAT EASIER.

His Pulse Has an Average of 105, and the Quality is Good.

There Were Two Slight Hemorrhages of the Stomach, But These Did Not Weaken the Patient.

Doings in the Senate and House—Miss Grace Elizabeth Matthews and John Harlan Cleveland Married.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 6.—10 p.m.—Indications for twenty-four hours, commencing Wednesday, June 6, at 7 a.m., are as follows:

For Missouri: Light to fresh southerly winds; warmer, fair weather, followed by colder, western winds.

For Kansas: Warmer, southerly, shifting to colder, rain to brisk westerly winds; local rain storms, followed by fair weather.

SHERIDAN BETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Bulletin 945 a.m.—It is stated that General Sheridan had another hemorrhage of the lungs. It was a very slight one, and appeared to relieve rather than depress his condition.

At 11 a.m.—Attendant of General Sheridan reports his condition unchanged. Everything appears quiet about the house. No visible signs of further unfavorable symptoms. No bulletin will be issued before 2 p.m.

BULLETIN.

1:45 p.m.—General Sheridan has dozed and slept all the morning. There have been two slight hemorrhages from the stomach which have not apparently weakened him. His pulse is 105, and of a fair quality. His respiration is easy. There is but little cough, with loose expectoration. The excretion from the kidneys is abundant, and a chemical analysis shows it to be almost normal. (Signed)

W. MATTHEWS.

CHAS. R. BYRNE.

8 p.m.—Since the last bulletin General Sheridan's pulse has averaged 105 a minute and its quality is good. The breathing is generally regular and deep. The cough is not troublesome. There is no difficulty in expectoration. The voice is strong, the appearance more natural, the mind unclouded.

BULLETIN.

Midnight.—General Sheridan has not changed materially since the last report. His respiration continues regular and his pulse is good in quality, ranging from 100 to 110. He has been resting during the entire evening at regular intervals when required to take his nourishment.

W. MATTHEWS.

CHAS. R. BYRNE.

HIGHLY CONCERNED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The senate proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, \$25,000 was inserted for salaries and expenses of the commission of three persons (an officer of the army and navy geologists and mineralogists and naturalist) to visit and report on the commercial resources of the upper Colorado basin, and to make a report to be fixed by the president and the commission to expire June 30, 1889.

The bill went over till tomorrow and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—After routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, debate on the pending clause. "Wood manufactured not especially enumerated or provided for."

Upon expiration of the debate Mr. Bayne's motion to strike out the paragraph, "Sawed boards, planks and all other articles of sawed timber," was considered. Mr. Milnes of New York, Mr. Howard of Indiana, Mr. Pennington of Pennsylvania, renewed the attack on the lumber schedule.

Mr. Mills of Texas, called attention to the fact that Canada imposed a tariff on sawed lumber, and asked why it was if tariff on sawed lumber meant high wages it did not bring high wages in Canada as well as here.

Mr. Mott moved to strike out the paragraph. The motion was rejected.

The clerk read next the clause of the free list, "Nails for shooks, posts, and blocks, wagon blocks, or blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed," which Mr. Bayne moved to strike out. He predicted, although the Democrats' banner was waving, that the vote would be in favor of the tariff.

Mr. Webster of New York, as commentary upon the tariff, read from a Buffalo paper a statement that a few days ago eighty-eight men started from the city for the convention in Cleveland's interest where in 1884 over two thousand men went to Chicago on the same errand.

After further discussion Mr. Bayne's motion was rejected by a party vote. Staves of wood were next considered. After long discussion Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey, offered an amendment striking out "In the rough, straight and not shaved," which was rejected.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania, remarked the Democrats did not appear to get much satisfaction from personal convention bulletins, and he therefore read a number of telegrams showing the Republican gain in Ohio.

Mr. Lawler of Illinois, replied by reading a clipping from an Oregon newspaper denouncing the tariff as an embargo. An amendment to strike out the paragraph was laid before the house a message from the president, returning without his approval several bills for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Maine, and for the purchase of additional ground for a building at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The following veto of the first named bill was received with laughter by the Republicans.

The conference on the bill relating to postal crimes presented their report and the senate amendments were agreed to. The house then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

MARRIED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Miss Grace Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of Justice Matthews, of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. John Harlan Cleveland, of Kentucky, nephew of Justice Harlan, were married today at the residence of the bride's father.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Elections were held throughout Illinois yesterday for judges of the supreme court. The returns show the Republican candidates, D. J. Baker, Jacob W. Wilkin, Joseph M. Daly, Benjamin D. Nagrodski, and John W. Schell, sixth and seventh districts, John M. Schell, eighth and ninth districts, John M. Schell, and A. D. Merrill, present incumbent, second district. This makes the republican majority in the supreme court for the first time in history.

SURGICAL SENSATION.

How a Negro's Useless Bow Legs were Made Serviceable.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A few years ago persons born with deformed limbs or those who had become disfigured by the diseases of childhood were obliged to carry their disfigurement through life. Surgical science has suggested various operations for their relief. Perhaps the most remarkable case reported in the medical surgery of this kind is that of a full grown man, a mulatto, recently operated on at the New York hospital by Prof. Robert Fulton Weir. The patient was a colored boy, aged twenty years, who was born with crooked or bowed legs. It was found on his entering the hospital that when his feet were placed together his knees were as far apart as his heels were from the groin. Thus the legs formed a hoop, and the feet stood almost straight out from the sides instead of forward. He was utterly unable to walk, or, indeed, to stand alone, and as yet had never taken a step, although almost old enough to vote. His mother being a lunatic, he had during her life, taken the best of care of him, but she died last winter and he was left in the street and probably would have starved had not his case been described to Dr. Weir by the dispensary doctor who treated the mother in her last illness. With considerable difficulty Dr. Weir persuaded him to enter the hospital for treatment. Like negroes generally, he was as afraid of a hospital as death. After entering the institution treatment was adopted at once to prepare the patient for the operation which was to pass, and the result of which was to be life with perfect limbs—no death.

The weeks ago the operation was performed. It was that operation which is known scientifically as osteotomy, and consisted in cutting the bones or breaking them, and after rejoining the ends, allowing the fractures to reunite in a straight position.

When the anesthetic was given, it was discovered that the patient had a very incompetency of the heart. He showed signs of collapse, and at such times the ether had to be discontinued. The patient was conscious part of the time, and struggles reminded the surgeon that the pain of the operation was very great. It took the three orderlies to hold him part of the time. The leg was then placed in a plaster cast, and the blood spouted from the cut, and a steel wire was inserted into the bone, and applied transversely of the bone, just above the condyle which form the outer hinge of the joint. Then, with a heavy wooden mallet, gentle taps were given the chisel, but produced no effect, and greater force was required before a wedge-shaped piece of the bone was removed.

Owing to the great hardness of the bone it was with the utmost difficulty that the object could be accomplished, and during the operation a strong osteotome chisel was broken. When the wedge-shaped piece of bone was at last removed, a narrow strip of bone remained on the opposite side of the femur. The surgeon broached with a marrow bone, and the great artery of the leg lay just outside of the cut parts and other important vessels were near relation with the wounds, there was great danger in the least incautiousness on the part of the surgeon. The operation had been so forcible, and the bleeding was so great, that it was at one time feared that some internal organ of the chest or itself might have been wounded.

As this was a matter of vital importance, death always resulting in these cases from such an injury to the chest, the patient was examined with the utmost care by the assistant surgeon, but everything was found to be right, and the wound was packed with wet sponges to press against the bleeding vessels and control the hemorrhage, while the operation was completed on the other parts. The femur (thigh bone) was then broken at its third, where there was a very pronounced curvature, an instrument known as an osteotome (bone breaker) being used. This enabled the leg to be straightened down as far as the knee.

The lower part of the fibula or leg bone was next treated. An incision was made down to the bone, and a very hard steel chisel used to remove a wedge-shaped piece of bone from that part. The foot was now forcibly brought to its proper position, and all the disfigurement of the leg was tended to draw it back from straight by cut beneath the skin with a tenotomy knife, not larger in size than a knitting needle.

The leg was now made perfectly straight, and wrapped in wet towels to await the completion of the operation on the other leg. Exactly the same measures were adopted here, and in order to keep the parts in an immovable, straight position, so that they could not become in the least crooked during the healing process, a plaster of Paris cast was made by taking long strips of gauze two inches in width and rubbing them full of plaster powder then wetting them—was put about the leg to the depth of one or half inches to reinforce which wooden splints were fastened to the sides of both limbs and from the armpits to the toes, so that the union could not move until the union was complete.

This remarkable dressing was not removed for ten days, when the surprising result was seen. The leg was straight. When it was removed the external wounds had healed and union between the bones was almost perfect. Both legs were perfectly straight, and as good as nature could have made them.

No unpleasant symptoms have appeared in the whole course of his recovery, and he has left the hospital looking as well as any other colored man in the city. His name is Henry Peterson, and if any one would like to make his acquaintance he may be found at No. 615 Greenwich street, this city.

KANSAS CROPS.

TOWNE, Kan., June 5.—Kansas Farmer has reports from eighty-five counties of the state showing the condition of crops about the first day of June. Wheat was never better probably at this stage of its growth.

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—The Farmer's Review, in its weekly crop summary, says: The reports of our correspondents for the week ending June 2 show a general improvement in the condition of winter wheat in the states represented, though in Indiana and Illinois a considerable percentage of area has been plowed up, and many reports from these states and Missouri report serious injury from the Hessian fly and chinch bug. Outside of the three states named but little mention is made of insect depredations.

Reports of condition of winter wheat now growing give the following averages by states: Ohio, 61-1-2 per cent; Indiana, 70-1-2; Illinois, 71; Kansas, 100; Michigan, 61-2-3; Wisconsin, 89; giving a general average condition of 74 per cent, not, however, including the area sown to wheat which has been plowed up this spring.

Reports on area planted to corn show an appreciable increase over that of last year. A great deal of replanting has been necessary in Indiana and Illinois, on account of cut worms and seed rotting in the ground from low temperature and excess of moisture. In other states reported there is little complaint of this kind, though planting is generally from one to three weeks ahead of last year.

The condition of meadows and pastures is quite generally reported good and fruit prospects only medium. Spring sowing of grain and other spring crops, though quite generally late, are promising in appearance. The high prices of potatoes during the past year have induced the planting of a largely increased acreage.

THE BURDEN CIRCUS.

Continued from First Page.

do our duty the Republican party will henceforward be unable to retard the progress of our country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bates's speech Governor Green, of New Jersey, offered a resolution adopting the rules of the preceding convention as the rules of the present convention, subject to the following modifications: That in voting for president and vice-president no state shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of states has been called and every state has cast its vote.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Stewart, of Missouri, that it was not in order until the roll had been made by the committee on credentials. After the motion had been overruled by the chair, T. S. Patterson, of Missouri, rose and craved the indulgence of the convention, in order that he might read a letter from the convention to a jewel manufacturer of Colorado silver richly chased and burnished. It was, he said, a modest offering from a young member of the federal union to that party which had restored silver to that high plane from which it had been degraded by the congressional conspiracy of 1873, which had ever since remained its constant champion.

"Let the announcement be made throughout the civilized world through the silver tones of the guitar and the second and third nomination of the people's own choice for president, Grover Cleveland." (Loud applause.)

Charles W. White in accepting the gravel pleasantly remarked that, as far as the gravel would do it the convention would have to be held by silver. (Applause.)

The Kansas delegation is organized as follows: Chairman, Edward Carroll; secretary, George C. Collier; resolution, J. G. Lane; credentials, A. A. Harris; organization, C. W. Blair; committee, C. W. Blair.

After the committees had been selected the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. O'Brien, of Minnesota, said that as there was no motion to adjourn, he would move that the convention be adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The next division contained a great number of similar organizations, particularly the Kansas City Democratic club, 500 strong, and the Topeka flambeau club of Kansas.

More marching clubs each with a band of music but nearly all local St. Louis associations formed the bulk of the fifty-one divisions which were paraded.

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harmonious throughout. Without transacting further business or discussing any matter of general interest the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. As the delegates opened packed off, and prominent gentlemen who had been anxiously awaiting the results thronged about the entrance and offered hearty congratulations.

THE REPUBLICANS CARRY OREGON. Governor Green, of Oregon, June 5.—Returns from all parts of the state accessible by telegraph indicate hereinafter (Republican) for congress has 4,000 majority. His majority in Multnomah county, which includes Portland, is 2,500. The prohibition vote is very small. The Republican gain in every county in the state. The Democrats carry only two counties in the western half of the state. It is the largest Republican majority since the close of the war, and is astonishing alike to Republicans and Democrats. A still more surprising result is in the returns for members of the legislature. There are ninety members in both houses. Of these the Republicans will have about sixty-six, the Democrats about twenty-four.

A BIG PROCESSION. ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A gorgeous parade of fully 20,000 uniformed Democrats in procession was witnessed tonight by people in such numbers they could not be counted. The procession started at an early hour and at 10:30 was still moving. Before the march began Olive street, the thoroughfare leading to the convention hall, was jammed for over a mile on pavement, sidewalk, gutters and stairways, with such a solid mass of human beings perhaps never gathered together in any American city. At short intervals the entire distance great arches of flame lit up the scene, making the long vista a spectacle of surpassing brilliancy. The procession was headed by the St. Louis club, followed by the first battalion of the Missouri national guard, the Marine and duke guards of Kansas City. A great host of local military and fraternal associations next appeared, while in the succeeding divisions were the various clubs and organizations by the score, including Tammany, the Hendrick association of St. Louis, the Cleveland club of Ohio, the Randall club of Chicago, the Cook county (Illinois) Democratic club, the Iroquois club of Chicago, and the Hawkeye club of Burlington, Iowa.

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son calling on him and insisting that no compromise, however small the concession involved, should be made. The agreement between Scott and Gorman was finally decided off, and Waterson, who had been a candidate for permanent chairman, was put forward as a candidate of the tariff reform people for chairman of the plenary committee. He was opposed by Senator Gorman, but the committee chose Waterson by the close vote of 22 to 20. A change of one vote would have given the victory to the opponents of the administration policy. It is generally predicted that on tomorrow the committee will decide to bring the old Roman to perceive a contingency likely to throw the convention into a struggle over the vice presidency. Governor Gray's friends have all along had two grounds of hope that they might eventually win. One of these was the attitude of the Ohio delegation and it is a singular fact that the movement to bring the old Roman from his retirement came near being strangled in his own State. It is claimed that a majority of the Ohio delegation are really against Thurman to this day, and are accepting him only because the country is fairly forcing him upon them. Ohio was brought over to the Thurman standard, however, yesterday night, and today the delegates, having perceived that the nomination was inevitable, passed a Thurman resolution more strongly and more unanimously than the one of Monday night. The Gray men also had some hopes that by making a courageous stand they could hold in line the friends of the other candidates, thus preventing Thurman from getting two-thirds on the first ballot. But the unit rule had been adopted by the Thurman majority in six or eight of the states, and this morning the Thurman majority in the plenary committee was so large that the minority to help swell the votes for the favorite and practically destroying the last hope of the supporters of Governor Gray. There have been rumors of combinations to bring Carlisle or Dickinson into the contest, but the friends of both deny that any effort will be made in their behalf. Senator Voorhees says the question whether Gray's name shall be placed in nomination is to be decided to-morrow morning.

Col. Ingersoll Says He Will Not Make the Speech Placing Gresham in Nomination at Chicago.

The Weekly Crop Summary—Kansas Characters—A Queer Character Gone—Miscellaneous News Notes.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, June 5.—A railway accident occurred yesterday evening just outside of Tampico in which many lives were lost. A construction train was derailed near a bridge by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train crashed through a bridge and went down an embankment. The dead and injured were brought in today. So far as known eighteen were killed and forty-one injured.

INGERSOLL'S ORATORY RESTRAINED. Why He Will Not Present Gresham's Name—An Analysis of Thurman.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A report having been published in several newspapers that Colonel Ingersoll had been invited by the Illinois delegation to the national Republican convention to present in nomination for president the name of Walter Q. Gresham, a reporter called upon the colonel this morning to ascertain if such was a fact. Colonel Ingersoll smiled at the question and dictated his answers to his stenographer.

"Do you expect to present the name of Judge Gresham to the Republican convention?" was asked.

"I have made no arrangements to present the name of Gresham to the Republican convention. I am not a member of the convention, but I am in favor of the nomination of Judge Gresham, and if he is nominated, he will, in my judgment, be elected."

"What do you think of the idea of putting Thurman on the ticket with Cleveland?" was asked.

"Judge Thurman is undoubtedly a man of ability; he is advanced in years. He certainly has passed the heyday of the blood. I do not see why he should accept the nomination. For many years ago he was not thought worthy of being in Cleveland's cabinet. A man unfit for a cabinet position ought not to be asked now to take the second place on the ticket to help a very man who held him in such light esteem."

I hardly seem probable, when we take into consideration the great popularity of Cleveland, that Thurman could help him, he being so nearly the opposite of the president. Personally, I have great respect for Judge Thurman, and I hardly think I fail for the Democratic party now to put him in the undignified position of a booby."

KANSAS CHARTERS. Topeka, June 5.—The Nelson Bros and Machinery Company, of Topeka; capital stock, \$50,000; directors, T. K. Kellan, J. H. Ferguson, H. L. Shaw.

The Kansas River Improvement and Traffic Company, of Argentine, Quivera and Lawrence. The purpose of this company is to improve the Kansas river, and to carry freight and passengers from the mouth of the Kansas to Lawrence; capital stock, \$50,000; directors, John Gibbs, Jr., C. L. Burke, G. W. Kuhn, J. R. Marshall, J. H. Byrnes, all of Argentine.

The Seldin (Sheridan county) Towing Company, capital stock, \$10,000; M. F. Vaidy, president.

The Proctor Crockery Association, of Blue Rapids.

The First United Presbyterian church of Colokan, Greeley county.

The Salsine Valley Cattle Association, of Waseca.

The Kansas Refrigerator Company, of Wichita, capital stock, \$250,000; directors, A. A. Hyde, I. Hays, Joseph Corwin, I. T. Ervin, A. M. F. McCulloch, W. W. Pearce, of Wichita; Frank A. Smith, of Philadelphia.

The Elkwood Creamery and Cheese Company, capital stock, \$7,500; directors, J. H. Clark, J. B. Ross, H. F. Steinberg, H. C. Baker, S. R. Tarr, C. K. Baxter, L. H. Westerman.

The Nebraska & Southwestern Railroad Company, capital stock, \$5,000,000; directors, William A. Dore, George G. B. Biley, William M. Hendrick, Warren A. Hendrick, Asa B. Bradburn.

This company proposes to build a line from Smith county through the counties of Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Rush, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lane, Ness, Garfield, Hodgman and Tully to Garden City, with branches, the total estimated length being 500 miles. The headquarters are in Atwood, where all the directors reside.

A QUEER GENIUS GONE. Stephen Deatur, of Colorado, Denies His Own Identity Until the End.

DENVER, Col., June 5.—"Commodore" Stephen Deatur, one of the mysteries of the west, died at Rodia, a small mining camp in the Sangre de Cristo mountains, yesterday at an advanced age. His real name was Stephen Deatur Bros, and he was born in Sussex county, New York. His elder brother was Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, at one time manager of the Chicago Tribune. He lived for a long time in New Jersey, where he taught school, but one day in 1884 he informed his wife that he had to go to New York, and left his home and was not heard from again. He came west, dropped the name of Bros and ran a ferry from Omaha to Council Bluffs for several years. One day he was approached by his brother, but he denied his identity altogether. He had dropped the Bros from his name and from New York drifted to the frontier. He had enlisted in Doniphan's regiment and was one of those who made the famous march under Kearney to Santa Fe and Chihuahua. He was a brave and gallant soldier. He was widely and favorably known as a citizen, a public speaker and a man of education with the refined instincts of a gentleman. In 1850, with the throng of pioneers who made their way from the Missouri to the mountains, he came to Colorado. From that day to this his life has been devoted to all pioneer enterprises. He was a member of the Third Colorado regiment and participated in the Band Creek fight. He prospect and mined for many years about Georgetown, in Clear creek county, and about Park and Montezuma, in Summit county, and represented in 1857-58 that district in the territorial legislature. He

AN AWFUL WRECK.

A COW THROWS A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.

Eighteen Persons Known to Have Been Killed and over Forty Were Wounded.

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